कारियों के सेवा अभिलेखों का तुलनात्मक रूप से समग्र मूल्यांकन किए जाने पर, इनका तुलनात्मक रूप से निम्नतर क्रम-निर्धारण/मूल्यांकन होने और प्रवर-सूची के आकार की सांविधिक-सीमा के कारण हुआ है।

T.B. Patients in Tamil Nadu

*131. SHRI N. THALAVAI SUNDARAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people suffering from T.B. in the rural as well as urban areas of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether the Central and State Government propose to launch a programme in 1997-98 to protect the State from T.B.; and

(c) whether any amount has been allocated to the State in this regard during current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) It is estimated that about 8.27 lakhs people are suffering from TB in Tamil Nadu.

The reports of case detection are submitted by the District TB Centres which cover both urban and rural population. Ratio of distribution of cases is almost the same both in urban and rural areas of Tamil Nadu.

(b) The National Tuberculosis Control Programme was implemented in all the States including the State of Tamil Nadu from 1962. Free of cost diagnostic and treatment facilities (including free supply of anti-TB drugs) are provided to the TB patients. Out of 23 districts of the State of Tamil Nadu, District TB Centres are functioning in 19 districts. In 17 districts Short Course Chemotherapy (SCC) has been introduced since 1983.

Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme Phase-III was launched on 26th March, 1997 and is proposed to be implemented in 6 districts (Madras city, South Arcot, Dharmapuri, Salem, Thanjavur and V.O. Chindambaranar) of Tamil Nadu covering a population of 168.60 lakh under the World Bank assisted project. Another 12 SCC districts are proposed to be suitably strengthened by providing training and binocular microscopes for adopting revised strategy at later stage.

(c) During the current financial year, Rs. 452 lakhs has been allocated to Tamil Nadu.

Non-availability of Essential Drugs in Central Government Hospitals

*132. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government hospitals in Delhi have drawn up an 'essentials' list of medicines, hospital-wise;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether almost half of the drugs mentioned in the essentials lists are not available, whereas as per the rules all those medicines should always be available in the hospitals; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the medicines included in the essentials list not being available in hospitals and the action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Health Services has drawn up a list of essential medicines for adoption in the country. The list modelled on the WHO Essential Drug list, was introduced in the year 1996. The drugs included in the list are generic, safe and effective and are approved by Drug Controller (India) and are currently available at affordable prices to the general public. The Central Government hospitals maintain list of essential drugs for their use.

(c) and (d) It is ensured that the drugs which are regularly required, are avail-

able at all time. In other cases, substitute drugs are provided.

Conviction rate in cases chargesheeted by C.B.I.

*133. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:
SHRI GAYA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the conviction rate in the CBI's chargesheeted cases has declined to a sad 75% figure recently;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether this trend shows the declining image of the Organisation; and

(d) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to refurbish its image?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by the Central Bureau of Investigation, the conviction rate of CBI's chargesheeted cases has been varying from 59% to 69% in the last 10 years with an average of 65.7%. There is no declining trend in the convictions. On the contrary, the percentage of cases ending in conviction has been showing an increasing trend in the years 1994 to 1996. The conviction rate in 1994, 1995 and 1996 was 65.3%, 66.3% and 67.9%, respectively.

(c) and (d) It is note correct to say that the image of the Central Bureau of Investigation is on the decline. On the contrary, the large number of cases being referred to the CBI by State Governments, High Courts and the Supreme Court is clearly demonstrative of the faith in the quality of investigation by the CBI.

Fissile material cut-off Treaty

*134. SHRI PREM CHAND GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the main aim of the Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT) is to cap the production of such material by India and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to react to this, without alienating from the world opinion?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Negotiations for the Fissile Materials Cut-Off Treaty (FMCT) have not commenced in the Conference on Disarmament (CD). In 1993, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) and adopted a resolution, co-sponsored by India, US and 28 other countries which *inter-alia* called for a non-discriminatory, multilateral and internationally and effectively verifiable treaty banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

(b) India's policy on nuclear disarmament is consistent and principled and enjoys wide support in the international community. India believes that any FMCT can be a useful and necessary step but as part and parcel of a negotiated, phased programme for the elimination of nuclear weapons. The Government remains committed to safeguarding the country's security.

TB Vaccine developed by PGI, Chandigarh

*135. DR. MOHAN BABU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a TB vaccine has been developed in the Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandirgarh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to produce it on a mass scale to contain TB menace in the country?